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Topic 252 在职教育和职业发展 In-service Education and Vocational Development

Many people feel that the successful finding of a job is the end of their schooling. This idea is rarely true, however, as each field of work requires a thorough knowledge of it. This may go beyond that which could be learned in high school or university. Universities, with their complete curriculum, are intended to first teach us about everything. Later studies fill in the gap of knowledge by offering more specialized courses. Universities, however, are meant to teach the theories of any particular field, not the practical knowledge needed to do our jobs. The rise of vocational school has risen to fill this gap of practical knowledge. Vocational schools can aid us in this by teaching us to be especially good at one thing. If a person has enough health and energy, as well as determination, he may go to Night School or take a self-teaching program. With the successful completion of the program, a certificate of qualification will be given. Professionals, such as office workers and others, are in stiff competition for pay raises and higher positions. This certification will aid them in their advancement. The danger of additional schooling, however, is weak time management. The burden of work and additional schooling must be measured against the needs of the worker's family. If these can be balanced, the use of a vocational school will be a bonus for his career.

许多人认为成功地找到一份工作就预示着学习阶段的终结。这种说法是不正确的，因为工作的每一个领域都要求掌握和它相关的一整套完备的知识。这很可能会超出高中或者大学里所能学到的知识内容。拥有完整课程体系的大学，都会首先教我们全面的知识。之后的学习通过提供更为专业的课程来填补之前的知识空档。然而，大学被认为是应该教授任何特定领域的理论知识，而不是教授工作所需的实践知识。职业学校的出现填补了实践知识的空白。它能够在这方面通过使我们特别擅长于某一方面而给我们以帮助。如果一个人有足够的健康和精力并充满毅力，他可以去读夜校或者参加自学项目。成功完成某一课程后，将被授予资格证书。职业人士，例如办公室职员和其他工作人员，为了加薪和升迁而处于激烈的竞争之中。这种证书将帮助他们得到晋升。但额外学习的弊端在于，它使得人们无法有效地管理时间。工作和额外学习的重担必须与员工家庭的需求相权衡。如果这些可以得到平衡，选读职业学校就会对未来事业的发展大有裨益。

Grammar　语法小结——部分倒装

倒装是一种语法手段，用以表示一定句子结构的需要和强调某一句子成分的需要。英语的最基本结构是主语、谓语结构，倒装就是将这种比较固定的结构加以颠倒。倒装有两种：完全倒装和部分倒装。只把谓语的一部分（如助动词、情态动词等）放到主语前，或把句子的强调成分提前，叫做部分倒装

Only once was John late to class.

约翰只迟到了一次。

Were she to leave right now, she would get there on Sunday.

它如果现在马上走，能在星期天到达。

1．　以否定词开头的句子要求部分倒装

Not until yesterday did John change his mind.
直到昨天约翰才改变主意。

2. 以否定副词 barely, hardly, little, seldom, scarcely…when, never, no sooner…than, rarely, no more, nor nearly, not only, only 开头且状语前置的句子要求部分倒装

Only in this way can you solve this problem.
只有用这种方法，你才可以解决这个问题。
No sooner had I got home than it began to rain.　我刚到家就下起了雨。

家庭总动员 Do it together

两人一组，一方朗诵下面的中文句子，另一方说出相对应的英语句子。

1. 如果现在就开始，明天就能完成工作。
2. 只有在家的时候，她才感到快乐。
3. 她一见到男朋友就哭了起来。
4. 只有用这种方法，你才能实现梦想。
5. 直道今天他才意识到自己错了。

1. No sooner had she met her boyfriend than she burst into tears.
2. Not until today did he realize that he was wrong.
3. Only at home can she feel happy.
4. Was it started now , the work will be finished tomorrow.
5. Only in this way can you make your dream come true.

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